



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

The Price of Eye Strain

IS BURDEN AND MISTY READING,
HEADACHES,
AND UNHEALTHY GENERALITY.

WEAR SUITABLE GLASSES

N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
28, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions carefully fitted.

No. 19,112 第二千一百九十一號 日五初月七閏年未己 HONGKONG FRIDAY, AUGUST 29TH, 1919. 五拜禮 號玖廿月八年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRACKENSTEIN and JAGGER CUP

Shipped by
J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.
CAPE TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. O. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG RIFLE ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 8-9, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MINOR MARKS.
CANTON MARBLE, IN VARIOUS SHAPES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1218.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" " 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" " 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" " 10 "
1.15	to 1.45	" " 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" " 15 "
2.15	to 3.00	" " 15 "
3.00	to 4.00	" " 10 "

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30	" " 15 "
3.30	to 6.00	" " 10 "
6.00	to 8.30	" " 15 "
8.30	to 9.00	" " 10 "

NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1919, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.									
Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Local p.m.	No. 8 Through Express p.m.	No. 9 Local p.m.
CANTON (at Sha Tau)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30
SEK KONG	arr. 8.15	arr. 9.15	arr. 2.15	arr. 3.15	arr. 4.15	arr. 5.15	arr. 6.15	arr. 7.15	arr. 8.15
Shum Chai	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30
Shing Mun	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.45
Shing Mun	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.00
Shing Mun	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 3.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.15
Shing Mun	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30
Shing Mun	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.45
Shing Mun	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.00
Shing Mun	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.15
Shing Mun	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30
Shing Mun	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.45
Shing Mun	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.00
Shing Mun	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.15
Shing Mun	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30
Shing Mun	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.45
Shing Mun	dep. 12.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.00
Shing Mun	dep. 12.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15
Shing Mun	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30
Shing Mun	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.45
Shing Mun	dep. 1.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 1.00
Shing Mun	dep. 1.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 1.15
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Shing Mun	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.45
Shing Mun	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 3.00
Shing Mun	dep. 3.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 2.15	dep. 3.15
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Shing Mun	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00
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Shing Mun	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.00
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Shing Mun	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30
Shing Mun	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.45	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.45	

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Have quality of tone,
lightness of touch,
beauty of design.

THE PIANO OF QUALITY,

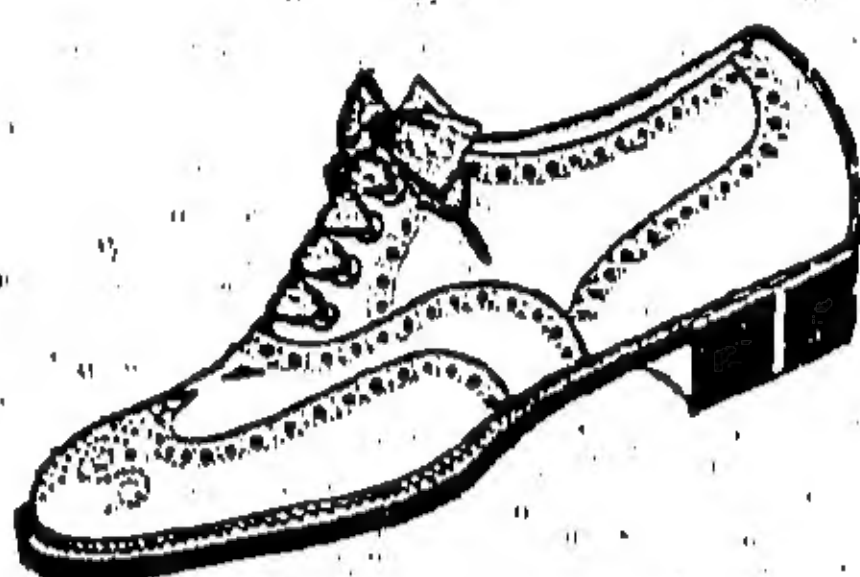
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experience to withstand
the climate.

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Here is a shoe which is built for solid comfort. Every part of it is made of finest materials; it fits, wears and looks well and will ensure perfect foot comfort to the man who wears it.

Stocked in a light weight for ordinary wear, also a heavy weight for Golf or walking.

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CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

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CORONET

TO-NIGHT

at 5.15 and 9.10 p.m.

"INTOLERANCE."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EXCLUSION OF ENEMY ALIENS FOR THREE YEARS.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF THE RICE SITUATION.

RESERVATION ON CHEUNG CHAU ISLAND.

CHINESE PROTESTS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, at noon, yesterday. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT (Hon. Mr. CLAYD SEVERN, C.M.G.).

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, (C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. H. E. PRELACK, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. C. M. I. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE, (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAI.

Hon. Mr. HO FOOK.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.

Hon. Mr. E. Y. D. PARR.

Mr. A. DYER BALL, Clerk of Councils.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—Hon. members will remember that on receiving the news that Sir Edward Stubbs had been made Knight Commander of the most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George we sent a message to him by telegraph, congratulating him, and also congratulating Lady Stubbs on being made a Companion of the British Empire. I have received a letter from Sir Edward in which he writes: "I was very pleased to receive your telegram of June 5th, transmitting a message from the Legislative Council. Will you be so good as to tell the members of the Council how very deeply my wife and I appreciate the kindly feelings which prompted their message."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table Financial minutes 58 to 61 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee. The Colonial Treasurer seconded and this was agreed to.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the report of the Finance Committee No. 7 and moved that it be adopted.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and this was carried.

PAPERS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the report for 1918 of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs; the report for 1918 of the General Post Office, Hongkong; and the Medical and Sanitary reports for 1918.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the following Resolution under section 170 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1902:—

"Whereas application has been duly made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor, under section 167 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1902, for the erection of a Public Latrine and Urinals under the steps in Duddell Street.

And whereas such application having been duly approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a Public Latrine and Urinals at such site having been duly published in three successive numbers of the Gazette, certain owners and occupiers of property in the vicinity have objected to such erection.

And whereas such objections have been duly considered.

It is hereby resolved by the Council that the above-mentioned site and the erection thereof of a Public Latrine and Urinals be and the same are hereby approved.

He said: It will be seen that the notice for the erection of a public latrine in Duddell Street has been duly gazetted. Certain owners and occupiers of property in the vicinity objected. The owners are the owner of the lot on which the Carlton Hotel stands and Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co. The objections raised can hardly be taken seriously in view of the fact that the Director of Public Works reports that a bucket latrine in the open lane at the rear of the Carlton Hotel, which is apparently used by the coolies working in this vicinity, is one of the principal reasons for the construction of the proposed water-flushed closet and urinal. This existing latrine abuts directly on the main wall of the hotel. It is extremely primitive in construction and usually very offensive. Many more hotel windows open over it than would in the case of the proposed latrine which would, moreover, be further away from the hotel than the existing one and at least 20 feet below the level of the ground floor of the hotel. Considering the case of Messrs. Humphreys' premises, the intention of the Government is to do away with the very insanitary conditions which prevail in the network of small alleyways which lie on the west side of Duddell Street. The objections made were referred back to the Sanitary Board. They have considered the matter and have replied that they adhere to their previous decision. I now beg to move the resolution standing in my name. The Attorney-General said: I beg to second it.

The resolution was carried.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER asked the following questions, the answer in each case being read by the Colonial Secretary.

Q.—In order to lessen the loss of life in typhoons and to obviate as far as possible the exploitation of poor sampans people by excessive launch, towage charges, will the Government arrange with the owners of powerful tugs and launches to render gratuitous towage service to sampans and other craft in difficulties whenever the black signals are hoisted during a flood tide?

A.—The question will be referred to the Chamber of Commerce. It has been considered on former occasions in connection with the loss of life in typhoons. Launch owners will not as a rule risk their vessels at sea in typhoon weather unless with the prospect of substantial remuneration; and it is hardly practicable to resort to any form of compulsion as the longer a launch is out of shelter, the greater is the risk to itself, and the more difficult it finds it eventually to enter the typhoon shelter which has in the meantime been rapidly filling up. The powerful tugs are owned by concerns having under their charge valuable property for the protection of which the tugs are necessary in typhoon weather.

Q.—Does the Observatory take into consideration the state of the tide in calculating the period of warning they give in the case of approaching typhoons? If not will they give longer warning on a flood tide than on an ebb tide?

A.—The Observatory does not take into account the state of the tide in deciding when to hoist storm signals. As explained in the Local Storm Signal Code the Observatory endeavours to give 24 hours (for two tides) notice of a possible gale. As soon as it becomes tolerably certain that a gale will occur a black signal (or its equivalent signal at night) is hoisted.

Q.—When will telephonic communication with Cheung Chau be restored?

A.—It is hoped to restore telephonic communication with Cheung Chau before the end of this week, provided that the weather conditions will permit. The fault has been located and is in the cable laid by the Military Authorities, about 700 yards from the shore of the mainland side of the crossing to Lantau. This cable is an old one. The permanent cable which is on order has not yet been delivered. Until this new cable is laid telephonic communication will be liable to interruption.

Q.—Can the Government give any information with reference to the suggested establishment of a Chinese Government newspaper in Hongkong, mentioned in the North China Daily News of the 19th August and the Hongkong Daily Press of the 25th August?

A.—The Government has no information regarding this. Any newspaper which may be established in Hongkong will presumably be controlled either by His Majesty's Government or by this Government.

THE INDICTMENTS ORDINANCE, 1910.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Indictments in Criminal Cases, and matters incidental or similar thereto."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons state:—1. The object of this Bill is to introduce into the Colony, with the necessary modifications, the provisions of the English Act of 1915, 2 and 6 Geo. V. c. 20, (with the object of simplifying indictments and the rules relating to the forms thereof).

2. It has not been thought necessary to enact here the provisions of section 6 of the Home Act as to the costs of defective or redundant indictments: nor the provisions of section 7 as we have not adopted in this Colony the Vexatious Indictments Acts.

3. Rules 1 and 2 of the First Schedule have not been adopted as we have no Grand Jury in this Colony and it seemed unnecessary to adopt rule 3 as it is practically enacted in the body of the Bill by clause 5.

4. Rule 12 has not been adopted as we have no Ordinance corresponding with the Children's Act, 1908, in force in this Colony.

5. Rule 13 seems unnecessary as it has always been the practice to serve a copy of the indictment on the accused.

6. With regard to the Appendix to the Rules it has been found necessary to alter the numbers of the sections in the headings in accordance with our local laws.

7. In regard to the Second Schedule many of the Acts in the Second Schedule to the Indictments Act, 1915, are not only inapplicable to this Colony, but have had no corresponding provisions to them enacted here, and consequently it has been found possible to make the Second Schedule to the local Ordinance much shorter than the Second Schedule to the Home Act.

RICE ORDINANCE, 1910.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance for the acquisition and disposal of rice by the Hongkong Government, and validating acts previously done." The purpose of this Bill is to make provision in as simple a manner as possible for the efficient working of the Government's scheme of rice sales. Certain acts, which have already been done under powers conferred by Order in Council, are validated and specific

authority is given to the Governor to use the powers given by the Order "whether in time of peace or in time of war," to use the words of the Ordinance, for this specific purpose of rice requisition. The Government has no control over sources of supply except as regards rice grown in the New Territories. Under Section 6 of this Ordinance the export of rice from the Northern District of the New Territories is prohibited except under license, and prices have been fixed which are substantially below the prices obtaining in Hongkong, but at the same time, sufficiently above the prices ruling over the border to check any inclination to smuggle into China. Smuggling into Hongkong we can prevent, and public opinion in the New Territories is acting as a very useful deterrent. It is not the Southern district as the amount of rice grown there is insignificant and it is hardly practicable adequately to supervise the movement of rice from one small island to the other. It is the intention of the Government that the New Territories shall be self-supporting; it is hoped that in the years of good harvests there will be a surplus and it is the Government's intention to purchase any such surplus and to use it for sale in Hongkong. The Government has already, out of the very excellent rice already in the Government's store, bought 7,500 piculs. The Government has been blamed because it has not prohibited the export of rice generally from the Colony. In the year 1918, something over one million tons were imported into Hongkong and nearly this quantity exported. It requires some effort of the imagination to understand that these figures mean to the Port, the number of ships which go to and from the harbour employed on the water-front and in the merchants' offices. If export is prohibited, imports cease and the trade will no doubt go to some more accommodating centre, the Colony being left with the very poor consolation of a few thousand piculs of extremely expensive rice which happened to be in the godowns when the provision came into force. The general situation is that export at all the producing centres is practically at a standstill. The Government holds considerable stocks, partly purchased in Saigon, partly purchased locally, and, in this connection, I may express the Government's anxiety, through the assistance rendered by the Kwanztung Food Relief Association and the Military Government of Canton for allowing the export of 10,000 piculs from Canton to Hongkong. The Government is in negotiation with various centres for further supplies and earnestly hopes, and has very good reason to believe, that supplies will be forthcoming at a rate which will enable it to put up a considerably cheaper grade of rice than the cheapest grade now being sold, the present price of which is \$11-11 a picul. But, of course, it must be borne in mind, that prices may continue to rise and, in that event, the Government will be forced, as an alternative, either of raising its price or of selling at a heavy loss which will have to be met out of fresh taxation. As informed this morning that the prospects of the crops in Siam and Indo-China were very good. It must be remembered, too, that large quantities of other foodstuffs are continually passing through the Colony, hence coming from North China where they are a staple food-stuff, whilst flour constitutes an important trade. If the price of rice should rise, permanently at a high level no doubt, in time to come, the Chinese will acquiesce themselves to at least a partial substitution of some cheaper form of dietary. I take this opportunity to express the obligation of the Government to employers of labour for the assistance they have rendered in the matter of giving special rice allowances. The Government is also under obligation to the Tung Wah Hospital for their assistance in the matter generally, and, more particularly, in the management of the canteen stations which are now working; also to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which rendered most useful assistance in the matter of financing the large purchases which have been made. I beg to move the first reading of the Bill.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Objects and Reasons state:—The objects of this Bill are as follows:—1. Clause 2 removes any doubts as to the validity of any acts heretofore done by the Government, and by its Officers or any person acting under its direction to cope with the recent abnormal rise in the price of rice.

2. Clause 3 gives the Governor power to requisition and resell rice on payment of compensation either agreed upon between the parties or settled by a Board therein provided, and prohibits any person neglecting to obey or impeding the execution of any such orders.

3. Clause 4 excuses a breach of contract in so far as it has been caused by any requisition.

4. Clause 5 enacts that the Government shall not make a profit on the total proceeds of all sales of rice.

5. Clause 6 prohibits the removal from the Northern District of any rice without the permission in writing of the district officer.

6. Clause 7 provides for the fixing of retail prices of particular qualities of rice.

7. Clause 8 provides for Standard Government qualities of rice.

8. Clause 9 makes it an offence to sell rice purporting to be of Standard Government quality when it is not such.

9. Clause 10 prohibits the sale of any rice, supplied by the Government except under a licence from an officer appointed by the Governor.

10. Clause 11 prohibits the mixing of different qualities of rice and their mixture with any foreign substance.

11. Clause 12 contains a power of entry and inspection and of taking samples.

12. Clause 13 is a penalty clause.

13. Clause 14 gives power to the Governor-in-Council to make Regulations.

14. Clause 15 contains a saving of other powers.

ENEMY ALIENS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to prohibit former Enemy Aliens from being within the Colony without a permit."

In doing so, he said:—This Bill, Sir, has had to be prepared at somewhat short notice, and hon. members will see from the star next to the Bill that it is proposed to pass the Bill through all its stages at this meeting of the Council. The hon. member who represents the "Justices of the Peace" has been good enough to make suggestions of detail in connection with this Bill, and I think the Bill itself, which we gather from instructions from the Secretary of State forms part of the Imperial policy of the Home Government, will commend itself to this Council. The "Objects and Reasons" clearly state the objects of this Bill. The definition of a former enemy alien has been specially drawn so as to exclude subjects of now friendly States which have come into being since the Peace Treaty from the definition of former enemy aliens. By Clause 2 of the Bill it is enacted that no former enemy alien as so defined shall come or be within the Colony of Hongkong either generally or for a limited period unless he possesses a permit for that purpose signed by the Colonial Secretary. It is also enacted that such permit may contain such conditions as the Government may direct. I am quite sure hon. members will appreciate the fact that it is necessary there should be considerable latitude in this matter of granting permits and, further, to impose such conditions as the Government may direct. Clause 4 is the penalty clause, and it provides a double kind of penalty, that is to say, either deportation under the Deportation Ordinance of 1917 or, if a further penalty is required beyond that, when a person commits a breach of Section 3 he shall also be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year. The term of the duration of the Ordinance is fixed by Clause 5 at a period of three years from the date of commencement thereof.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—In view of representations made to me that the passing of this Bill is a matter of great urgency, and as I am of the opinion that such urgency exists, I have granted permission under Standing Order 48 for a motion to be put to the Council that this Bill be carried through all its stages in one sitting.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved that the Standing Rules be suspended in order to enable the Bill to be passed through all its stages.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and this was agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the second reading of the Bill.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Hon. Mr. E. Y. D. PARR said: I think if the Bill will come up for discussion again at the end of three years.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—I cannot say. It is a matter which may or may not come up. No doubt if there are good reasons for wishing to continue the period now fixed it will be made known. I cannot possibly say what the policy of H.M.'s Government will be at the end of that period. No doubt this period has been the subject of very careful consideration before it was fixed.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, upon Council resuming, the Attorney-General moved the third reading.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—1. The object of this Bill, which is based on instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to prohibit any alien enemy from coming and being within the Colony of Hongkong without a permit from the Government, issued by the Colonial Secretary.

2. The definition of "former enemy alien" is in accordance with the above instructions and has been specially drawn so as to exclude subjects of new friendly States from such definition.

3. The duration of the measure is limited to three years from the date of the commencement thereof.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTES.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of five million four hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents to defray the charges of the year 1918."

He said: In accordance with usual custom I propose to move that this Bill shall be referred to the Finance Committee and I, therefore, will not make any remarks upon the present motion.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY then moved that the Bill be referred to the Finance Committee.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

CHEUNG CHAU (RESIDENCE) ORDINANCE, 1910.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to provide that no person shall reside within the southern portion of the Island of Cheung Chau, otherwise known as Dumb Bell Island, without the consent of the Governor-in-Council. In doing so he said: It is probably well known to hon. members of this Council that, for a considerable number of years past, the southern portion of this island has been developed, and has been used as a place of residence by British and American Missionaries. It is proposed by this Bill to pass a law that no person shall reside within that southern portion without the consent of the Governor-in-Council. I regret to say, Sir, that I am informed that there will be some comment and criticism with regard to this Bill and, therefore, I think it is well that I

should point out the eminently reasonable nature of the Government scheme. The portion which it is proposed, by this Bill, to reserve is only the southern portion of the island of Cheung Chau, and it represents an area less than half of the total area of that island. It is in the vicinity of the part which has already been developed, as I said just now, by British and American missionaries. There is no question of bringing within the restrictions of this Bill the whole of the island, and there is no question of interfering with any vested rights. As will be seen, it is provided by Clause 2 of the Bill that the consent of the Government-Council is required for residence within the limited area of the southern portion of the island which I have referred to, and any such consent given to such persons includes members of their families, bona fide employees, and bona fide visitors. This Bill has been modelled, roughly, on the Peak District Reservation Ordinance which passed through this Council last year without any opposition or comment. As I have said, it only affects less than one-half of the total area of this island and I submit it is quite a reasonable measure to pass.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU: Sir, it is not my intention to recall the history of the Peak Reservation Ordinance. The remarks I am going to make are to be confined to the merits of this Bill. The necessity for its passing, if necessity there be, is very vague according to the explanations just given by the Honorable Attorney-General. The locality to which the bill applies is far away from any business or residential quarter, and therefore the change that over-crowding will operate in the immediate future is remote. If it were a request made by the people, who are now living there, to reserve it entirely for their own convenience and benefit, they need only be told that, if they like, they can buy up the place, and so arrange among themselves as to make it impossible for people outside their community to buy from them any house or land; otherwise, to deprive their fellow citizens of their civil rights and give such to them is unfair and unreasonable. But I cannot believe that, of all people, they could have made such a request. I am sure that, if they had, it would have been made by the people of the island, and not by the Government. It is the wish of the Government to reserve the place as a health resort for its own use. The Government can impose conditions that will make it undesirable or unprofitable for any person to take out a lease of land in that locality. I feel sure that there exists any necessity for having recourse to disagreeable legislation. I do not propose, sir, to use arguments which will involve unpleasant discussions. By the few remarks I have made, I hope that it has been made clear that the Bill is not a necessary and should, therefore, be withdrawn.

The Hon. Mr. HO FOOK: In view of the fact that the war has been won by all races in the Empire I cannot be a party to the passing of this Bill which, in my opinion, is nothing more or less than racial discrimination. I hope you will see your way to withdraw this Bill as suggested by my colleague. But if you are not disposed to do that I would ask you to leave it in abeyance until the new Governor arrives in order that he may decide whether our suggestion be adopted or disregarded by the Government.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT: I am surprised at the remarks made by both of the Chinese members of the Council. I cannot observe anything in the Bill of a racial kind at all. This part of the island of Cheung Chau, as the Attorney-General has pointed out, has been the residence of missionaries and others for some time past. The Government feels that owing to the nature of this small portion of the island of Cheung Chau it ought to be in a position both in selling and in letting, conditions, to decide who shall live there and who shall not. It is not a question, as far as I can see, of anything disagreeable and I am surprised that such a suggestion has been made. If the hon. members of the Council desire that the Bill should be kept in abeyance until the Governor arrives, I personally have no objection.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU: I beg to move that the Bill be held in abeyance.

Hon. Mr. HO FOOK: I second that.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER: I did not intend to address the Council on this Bill but I must oppose the amendment. Cheung Chau is an island which has been developed solely by residents who belong to a race which finds it necessary to take their children to the sea-side as much as possible in the summer and who are forced by circumstances to separate themselves from their children by sending them home for education at a place such as this is not unique in any way. Such places exist at Kuling and Kuliang. These are missionary resorts where missionaries are able to keep their children as long as possible with them and until it is time to send them to school. They have gone to Cheung Chau and a few others who are unable to leave the Colony have gone also. They have kept to a certain portion of the island and to a certain portion only. There are eleven benches on the island and only six of them are affected by this Bill. They desire that their children should play on these benches and if they are driven out by economic pressure, not by racial pressure, in the same way that persons in similar positions have been driven out of level after level of this Colony, they will simply have to go from there and find new places. They came to this Colony 10 years ago. Feeling that the pressure was too great for them to do what they did before—spend their holidays at the Peak—they looked for a holiday resort in Southern China and the choice rested between Lun-Tau mountain in Chinese territory and Cheung Chau which was then, as far as this part is concerned, uninhabited. They selected Cheung Chau because they thereby hoped to obtain the protection of the British flag and it is that protection they desire now. It is not a case of racial competition but of

economic competition. It has been suggested by the senior Chinese member of the Council that they should buy up the whole of the island. They do not wish to buy the whole of the island but they desire protection from those who are in a position to do it. If they desire to sell, land they wish to sell it to one another so that they may keep these few benches for themselves and their children. The reason why the Bill should be passed now and not held up is this. While this Bill was under consideration all sales of land in Cheung Chau were held up for one year, and other missionaries who desire to build like their friends have been held up for that period—one year nearer the time for sending their children home. If this Bill is held up for Sir Edward Stubbs' consideration it will probably be held up for six months more. It will ultimately pass, I have no doubt, because I have opportunities of knowing the feelings of this little community and they are all in favour of being left undisturbed to develop the island in the same way they have done in the past. I therefore oppose the amendment and support the original resolution.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I quite agree with the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace. It is an entirely economic question and not a racial question at all. On that ground the Bill should be defended and on that ground it is necessary to pass a measure of this description.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT: asked the Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU if he wished to fix any time for the Bill to be held in abeyance and the Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU replied until the arrival of the new Governor.

All members of Council were informed that they might vote exactly as they wished and upon a division all were against the amendment with the exception of the two Chinese members.

The motion for the second reading was then put and carried and the Bill was read a second time.

Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and upon Council resuming, the Attorney-General moved the third reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT REGULATION ORDINANCE 1910.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I do not propose to proceed with this Bill to-day, because all of the Regulations made under this Bill are not yet ready and I am anxious that when they are ready they should be circulated to hon. members of this Council so that hon. members may be able to consider at the same time both the Bill and the Regulations made under it.

BATING (SPECIAL WAR RATE) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1910.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill introduced an Ordinance to amend the Bating (Special War Rate) Ordinance, 1910. In doing so he said: The objects and reasons of this Bill are fully stated in the draft memorandum attached to this Bill and I have nothing to add to them.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment and upon Council resuming the Attorney-General moved the third reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Council then adjourned until next Thursday.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The CHAIRMAN: The first thing to consider is the Supplementary Appropriation Bill. I presume that hon. members understand the purpose of the Bill which is to vote the deficiencies which occurred last year and to pass expenditure which has been approved already but which, not having been included in the estimates, it is necessary to provide for in the Bill. The amount does not represent all new money being voted. As will be seen there are a great number of small amounts which are necessary to round off the accounts for 1910.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER asked whether this was not the largest Supplementary Appropriation Bill the Council had ever been asked to pass.

The CHAIRMAN: I suppose it must be the largest mainly of course because of the extraordinary votes made during the year. For example, the grants made for war purposes such as the Special War Rate contribution to the Imperial Government, \$1,052,750 and the other special contribution to the Imperial Government for war purposes \$3,189,971. Then there were the special votes made during the year such as \$50,000 to the West River Relief Fund, \$50,000 to the Tientsin Relief Fund \$25,207 to the Halifax Relief Fund, which were not anticipated in the estimates and which had to be set out in this Bill. It has to be borne in mind that against these increases there have been considerable savings on money voted by the Council for the year 1910. For instance in personal emoluments (salaries) a saving of \$454,000 is shown. Then there is a saving of \$329,000 under miscellaneous expenditure; \$108,000 was saved on pensions, \$107,000 on Public Works Extraordinary, \$287,000 on public debt. The savings on public debt and pensions are due to the rise in exchange.

With regard to the personal emoluments I may say that the saving of \$454,000 is accounted for largely by shortage of staff, servants being absent on war service. For instance \$103,000 was saved in this way in the Police Department, but on the other hand the Government granted special allowances to the men absent and that is shown under Miscellaneous Services amounting to \$207,000. The Bill passed without amendment.

CHARITABLE SERVICES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-two cents (\$112.72) in aid of Charitable Services:—Charitable Pension, \$84.68; Charitable Allowance, \$28.04.

The CHAIRMAN: This is in respect to a family who have had a very unfortunate history. Two brothers who were for a long time in the Government service died, and the only other son met with his death in the Bencoolen disaster. No male members of the family are left and this vote is to increase the grant from the Widows and Orphans Fund.

The vote was agreed to.

POLICE AND PRISON DEPARTMENTS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$325) in aid of Police and Prison Departments, C.—Prison, Other Charges: Photography, \$250; Executioner's Fee, \$75.

The CHAIRMAN: The rise in the price of materials and the increased number of photographs taken account for this vote.

The vote was agreed to.

RICE ALLOWANCE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of forty-eight thousand dollars (\$48,000) on account of Miscellaneous Services, Rice Allowance.

The CHAIRMAN: Members know that the Government has given \$2 a month special rice allowance to persons drawing \$70 a month or under. This is to cover that change.

The vote was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY, KOWLOON.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of six thousand five hundred dollars (\$6,500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Water Works, (30) Miscellaneous Works.

The CHAIRMAN: This is for 30 hydrants which C.S.P. requires.

The vote was agreed to.

FURNITURE FOR THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, other charges, furniture.

The vote was agreed to.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Buildings (2) Improvements to Buildings.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote was \$9,000. Expenditure was cut down during the war and a great number of alterations and improvements which were required were left outstanding.

The vote was agreed to.

IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Communications, (7) Improvements to Roads and Bridges outside the City.

The CHAIRMAN: This is for widening two small bridges on the old road at Repulse Bay beach.

The vote was agreed to.

NEW TERRITORIES WATERWORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, Waterworks, (47) Water Accounts, (Meter, etc.).

The CHAIRMAN: This is for repairing meters at Lai-Chi-Kok.

The vote was agreed to.

THE MOTOR ROAD ROUND THE ISLAND.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, (13) Roads: (a) Repulse Bay to Taitung Tuk, Second Section, Improving and Widening existing Road.

The CHAIRMAN: The contract was \$50,122. Seven thousand cubic yards of rock were cut above what was foreseen. The estimate being 17,000 cubic yards. There was also a considerable increase in the price of material.

The vote was agreed to.

MOTOR CAR ALLOWANCE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, C.—District Officer, Northern District, other charges, Motor Car Allowance.

The CHAIRMAN: This is an allowance of \$25 a month to cover the cost of running the Government car.

The vote was agreed to.

POLICE PASSAGES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine thousand dollars (\$9,000) in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges, Passages, and B.—Prison, Other Charges, Passages.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is \$17,000. The Council has already voted \$4,000. Since the war a large number of women and children, who were previously detained, have been able to go home.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand, four hundred and twenty dollars (\$3,420) in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Expenses, Other Charges.

Materials for Repairs and Renewals, Carriages, Locomotives, and Wagons, \$750; Materials for Repairs and Renewals, Wagons, \$1,200; Running Stores, Engines, Oil, \$1,000; Running Stores, Carriages and Wagons, Oil, \$470.

Total \$3,420.

The CHAIRMAN: Materials have gone up in price. With regard to oil, the contracts were made after the estimates were passed and the costs were in some cases more than double.

The vote was agreed to.

MOORINGS IN THE HARBOUR.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, A.—Harbour Office, Special Expenditure, Acquisition and rearrangement of moorings in Victoria Harbour.

The CHAIRMAN: This is to replace two worn-out buoys.

The vote was agreed to.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand nine hundred dollars (\$3,900) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Repairs, Alterations, and Improvements to Central Police-station.

The CHAIRMAN: The offices were out of date and there has been a general rearrangement.

The vote was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, (37) Miscellaneous Works.

The CHAIRMAN: There is for the wall at Gun Club hill.

The vote was agreed to.

TYPHOON AND RAINSTORM DAMAGE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand, five hundred dollars (\$3,500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, Miscellaneous, (45) Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote was \$7,000.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON DRAINAGE WORKS, ETC.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirteen thousand, eight hundred, and ten dollars (\$13,810) in aid of the following votes:—

Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon Drainage:—
(33) Training Nullah, General Works, \$2,500.00;
(34) Miscellaneous Drainage Works, 3,500.00;
New Territories, Buildings (40) Market at Tai O, including reclaiming site, 710.00;
Total \$13,810.00.

The vote was agreed to.

SHAMSHUIAN POLICE STATION.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Additions, and Alterations to Shamshuian Police-station.

The CHAIRMAN: The Council has voted \$9,000, but when the servants block was stripped it was found that the walls had no foundation and the block had to be rebuilt.

The vote was agreed to.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$625) in aid of the vote Crown Solicitor, Other Charges, Extra-Legal Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN: This is in connection with Council's fees.

The vote was agreed to.

BRUSHWOOD CLEARING.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, other charges, Brushwood Clearing.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote was \$1,500 but the P.W.D. required a great deal of clearing done in connection with new roads.

The vote was agreed to.

CASTLE PEAK ROAD.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, (41) Roads: (a) Shamshui to Castle Peak, Section Tsz Wan to Castle Peak—20 feet wide.

The CHAIRMAN: The total cost of the road was \$433,307. The expenditure in 1910 was \$213,000 odd leaving \$220,000 to be met in 1910. The vote for 1910 was \$115,000 and the difference between the \$115,000 and \$220,000 is the sum now required. The first part of the road was done at a very cheap rate and the amount of rock in the further parts of the road could not be foreseen and especially the amount of sliding rock which had to be cut away and propped up. On one section the road cost \$37,750 a mile and on another section \$41,000. The total cost of the road works put at \$50,000 odd per mile.

The vote was agreed to.

TYPEWRITER FOR THE LAW REGISTRY OFFICE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and cents, eighty-six (\$152.86) in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, E.—Office of Land Registry, Special Expenditure, Typewriter.

The vote was agreed to.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of four thousand seven hundred dollars (\$4,700) in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Peace Celebrations.

The CHAIRMAN: The total cost to the Government was \$12,000 out of which \$8,500 has been voted. This money is to close the account.

The vote was agreed to.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

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AUGUST 29th

TO

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Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

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This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER; let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

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All our Pastes bear the "Ecoleur" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

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SPECIAL SHOW

of

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FELT VELVET

and

STRAW HATS.

Inspection Invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

MEMBERS are informed that a GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Guild Office, 10, Des Voeux Road, TON-DAI (FRIDAY), at 8 P.M. sharp.
L. DOLIVEIRA,
Secretary. [1149]

FOR SALE.

A Half Price, WELL-BUILT BATHING MATSHEED at Repulse Bay.
Apply—Box No. 1175, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1175]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

5-ROOMED BUNGALOW in excellent condition with Tennis Court and Garden Area 25,000 square feet. Low price.
Apply to—LINSTAD & DAVIS. [1176]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr. FAUSTINO ANTONIO XAVIER to Sign for Messrs. XAVIER BROS. LTD. XAVIER BROS. LTD.
Powell's Building, Hongkong, August 28th, 1919. [1170]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1919, at 8.30 P.M.
Business—As posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order, E. DES VOEUX, Secretary. Hongkong, 27th August, 1919. [1173]

G. B.

In the Estate of WILLIAM BARBOUR, deceased.

ALL Persons having Claims or owing Money to the above Estate are requested to send in such Claims or pay such Money to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1919, after which date no Claims will be recognized.
C. F. GARSTIN,
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul-General, Canton, August 23rd, 1919. [1157]

S.S. "CHEFOO"

FOR FREMANTLE.

Sailing about SEPTEMBER 1st, 1919.
Office: 227, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 1445.
Hongkong, August 27th, 1919. [1173]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2323

FAVOURER with instructions from

The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, August 30th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, China, Tea, Coffee, Dinner Wagons, Dining Chair, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, August 25th, 1919

TO-NIGHT

WHEN YOU VISIT

THE CORONET

PUT YOUR NAME DOWN

TO RECEIVE GRATIS

THE REVUE.

INTIMATIONS

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SCRIP CERTIFICATE with respect to 4 Shares numbered 3731/3734 in the above Office standing in the name of ONG HONG PIN of Singapore has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 10th September, 1919, a New Certificate will be issued in favour of the said Ong Hong Pin and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognized by the Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, August 26th, 1919. [1169]

G. B.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

TO LET.

FROM October 1st, a SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, Furnished, Good location in Kowloon.
Apply—Box 1168, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1168]

TO LET.

PART of Ground Floor.
10, Des Voeux Road Central.
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1169]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.
Apply to—FERDY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [1163]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Supreme Court. [1167]

FOR SALE or TO LET on long lease.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED from October 1st, 1919. No. 96, THE PEAK (East House of Stewart Terrace) Hot Water throughout, Double Grass Tennis Court with Pavilion and large Kitchen Garden.
Apply—E. A. M. WILLIAMS, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Buildings. [1049]

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.
Apply—LOXLEY & CO., York Buildings. [1145]

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G. MOUSSIOU.

11, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

WAI KEE

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HONGKONG.
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Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. 1447; Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to—

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Application to—

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"
Having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by Aug. 31st, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Managers.
Hongkong, August 28th, 1919. [1163]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship

"FOOKSANG"
Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Sept. 1st, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Managers.
Hongkong, August 28th, 1919. [1163]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON"

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 31st, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Sept. 1st, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Aug. 31st, at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, August 26th, 1919. [1164]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

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Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, American, Continental, and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about September 7th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required to be stated. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Port Box 112,
2, Des Voeux Road Central.

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INCORPORATED WITH THE

CHUNG NGOI S PO

(Chinese Daily Press)

Published Daily under the auspices of the

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TEL. 618.

BIRTH.

HOLLANDS.—At No. 3, Queen's Gardens, on the 27th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. HOLLANDS, a son. [1174]

Hongkong Office: 10, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 29TH, 1919.

THE MORPHIA SCANDAL IN CHINA.

The many articles published lately on the subject of the Morphia traffic have all dwelt upon the proved sources of supply of the drug. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the negligence shown by Gt. Britain in allowing the manufacture of morphia in quantities far in excess of the world's legitimate requirements and in permitting unlimited export to Japan on the mere strength of licences to import, issued either by the Japanese Home Office or by the Japanese authorities of the Kwangtung Leased Territory. These licences are enormously in excess of the legitimate requirements of either Japan or "Dairen and its vicinity." Under the system of licences conditions have been modified only to the extent that "open shipment" by a vessel bound for Japan cannot be made unless the shipper first produces a licence to import issued by the Japanese authorities. This has had the result of driving the exporter to "the ever-open back door"—the Post Office—as a channel through which to transport his drugs and, incidentally, to do so without leaving any trace behind. By this is meant that no summary or abstract is made of the various commodities leaving Gt. Britain through the Post Office, and the statistics of export of morphia will not, therefore, show the amount which has been sent out of the country in the form of postal parcels. The fact that the "recorded" figures of the import of morphia into Japan from Gt. Britain show a falling off in 1918 of 235,142 ounces as compared with the previous year might be taken by the uninitiated as proof that the traffic was decreasing and that the

quantity being smuggled into China had fallen proportionately. This, however, would be a wrong conclusion to draw. These returns, whilst true statements of fact in so far as actual imports are concerned, do not represent the total amount of morphia which Japan "handles" or trafficked in, or bought and resold. They do not include the morphia imported into Dairen, while by the simple expedient of transshipping in Kobe Harbour morphia destined for China the Japanese Customs are freed from the necessity of recording the movement. The neighbouring European territories in which Opium farmers flourish are points from which much of the drug finds its way into Japanese hands and eventually into China. The morphia shipped to Hongkong is not "credited" naturally enough, with being an export to Japan, though enough has entered this Colony to kill off the whole of the population many times over. The *Japan Chronicle* stated recently that no less than 115,000 ounces of morphia had arrived in Kobe from America in the first five months of 1919. The official returns for the same period recorded only the importation of 23,375 ounces. The figure of 115,000 ounces is not given as the total shipments received in Kobe but merely as the quantity of which it has actual knowledge. This statement has not been challenged by Japan. If it is false it will not be long before we see it officially contradicted by America. If it is true, America, which in her Treaties has forbidden her citizens to participate in the Opium trade or her vessels to carry the drug, will not quibble when a derivative of opium is in question. She may be expected to take such action as will put a stop to any morphia, heroine, or similar drug even passing through her territory. For these reasons and because it is impossible for America not to investigate the allegation that she is a party to this traffic, America is to be welcomed as a factor in the traffic. Mr. JULIAN ARNOLD, American Commercial Attaché in China, has been asked to supply information as to the regulations in force in the United States governing "these drugs, and if, during the course of his investigations, he discovers that the American transshipment regulations are being abused and that morphia is being sent out the States to throw the rest of the world off the scent we can rest assured that such representations will be made by him as will lead to a thorough investigation and to an immediate stoppage of abuses. Whatever information may be asked will be supplied, and it is to be hoped that in a very short time the public will be placed in possession of such information that it will make the public denunciation at the League of Nations Congress of every nation concerned in the traffic inevitable if reforms are not immediately undertaken. The remedy for the whole situation is simply to control production and allow none of the drug to move without a permit; allow no one to have in his possession any of the drug unless he keeps a register of its incoming and a clear record of the sales; allow no one to sell unless the purchaser presents a permit to purchase, which the Government would only issue on the understanding that he keeps a similar register; allow no morphia to be shipped to another country unless that country's laws are similarly strict, and then only after prior notice of the intending shipment has been sent ahead so as to prevent any sudden sidetracking of the drug into another market. Surely the public have the same right to be safeguarded as, say, the "Opium farmer. Yet in Singapore, simply because there happens to be an Opium farmer who has paid the Colony for the privilege of selling morphia under the "no questions asked" system, a respectable British or American chemist desiring to purchase (say) half-an-ounce of morphia to be used by him in the compounding of prescriptions written by qualified medical practitioners has first to take his indent for the drug to one of the officials of the Colony (the C.M.O.), who signs it and sends it on direct to the wholesale firm of druggists at Home, who are to supply the morphia. Not only is the order sent direct by a Government official, but the morphia comes out addressed to him, and is by him handed to the local firm of chemists, who are obliged to keep a register showing how he disposes of the morphia, and that register is sent for inspection monthly. And British or American chemists in China compelled to keep a Register showing how they dispose of any morphia or heroine which they may get out from

Home! It is a well-known fact that morphia and heroine intended for direct use by local chemists arrive in Peking by parcel post and are delivered to the addressee in the same manner as if the parcel contained some innocuous preparation. The chemists are not compelled to keep a register of the sales of such narcotics, and thus are exposed to a temptation which, if succumbed to, would yield very handsome profits. As China cannot very well compel foreign chemists to keep a register of these drugs it is reasonable to expect that they should be compelled by their own authorities to keep at least the same kind of registers as the law demands shall be kept by them when at Home or when they are dispensing drugs in a Colony where there is an Opium farmer.

A general meeting of the China Coast Officers' Guild will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The exchange value of the dollar stood at 48.63 today, yesterday, thus beating all past records.

Nine cases (5 deaths) of gastro-enteritis, one case of cholera, and one case of purpural fever were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The preacher at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning will be the Rev. P. Crawick Todd, Rector of St. Andrew's, South Orange, New Jersey.

Weihaiwei has been proclaimed by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government a place at which an infectious or contagious disease (cholera) prevails.

"A Victim" will send us his name and address in confidence we will publish such parts of his letter on the Rice Question and the War Tax as we do not consider libellous.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$100 to the funds of the Hospitals from Mr. Kwok Sin Lau.

The Police are searching for a claimant to eight dozen singlets, found in the possession of a Chinese who could give no reasonable explanation of how he came into possession of them.

The Taiipo Police have arrested a Chinese who is suspected of being concerned in the shooting of Sergeant Luzzan. The sergeant is it stated, identified the man as his assailant.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of \$10 each from "Anonymous" and "A Friend" for St. Dunstan's Home, to which institution, accordingly, we are remitting a draft for \$24.00. 1d.

Inspector Grant has arrested three Chinese who are accused by the Canton authorities of the murder of a man in Su Ting village. The crime is said to have been the result of a quarrel over the construction of a gate.

The district watchman, accused of sending a letter to a shop-keeper demanding \$50 by menaces, was discharged by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistrate's yesterday, on the ground that the shop on the letter and that found in defendant's house were dissimilar.

At a recent meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association it was decided to send an invitation to Shanghai and Hankow to send teams to Hongkong towards the end of next month for a triangular tournament. The matches will be played on the Kowloon Bowling Green Club's rinks.

We are asked to announce that the artists who are to appear at the Victoria Theatre tonight are arriving from Manila by the *Empress of Russia*. The vessel is expected to-day, but should she not arrive to time, the musical programme will have to be postponed till to-morrow night.

Information has been received locally that a three-decked junk, which was proceeding from Hongkong to Fatsan, on the West River, caught fire in consequence of a lighted cigarette being thrown amongst the cargo of loose-paper and crackers. The fire enveloped the whole junk, and over twenty passengers were burnt to death. Several passengers escaped by jumping overboard and swimming away from the craft.

An American seaman from the *West Camb* created a big disturbance yesterday evening at Wanchai. He assaulted a Chinese lad, and was stoned by a large crowd. A Chinese constable who intervened was threatened by the American, who would have fared very badly if some Japanese had not dragged him into a house close by and bathed his wounds. Things were looking ugly when Sergeant McWalter arrived on the scene. He spent a quarter of an hour endeavouring to persuade the seaman to return quietly to his ship, but the man got out of the Japanese house and again attempted to strike some Chinese. He was then arrested, and with some difficulty was taken to No. 2 Police-station.

Mr. R. E. Bellios informs us that Mr. W. Edley, whofinger of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., and Detective Sergeant Fallon and Stimson, who were associated with him in the gallant work done during last Thursday's sale, have been recommended by the Bellios Life Saving Medal. Mr. Edley himself knows nothing of this unexpected honour, and informed our reporter yesterday that he could not understand why such a fuss was made over the incident, as he only did what anyone else in his position would have done. "Bravery, like virtue, has its own reward," he said. In this connection, we may mention that it is hoped that the daring rescues effected by Detective Sergeant Mason in the early hours of last Friday morning will not be overlooked.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

A FINANCIAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

LONDON, August 25th.

Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking at Basingstoke, stated that, at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a financial committee had been formed, with Mr. Lloyd George as Chairman, with the object of reducing expenditure and increasing economy.

The Premier was concentrating upon the task of cutting down expenditure and, as a consequence, enormous results were being achieved.

The country was faced with two great problems, the finding of markets and the securing of production.

We were starting a system of export credits with a view to facilitating the resumption of export trade to the disorganised parts of Eastern Europe, especially in the case of coal, because without it the recovery of Europe was impossible.

We were completely "remodelling, strengthening and developing the Commercial, Commercial and Diplomatic Services, and taking steps to foster trade within the Empire."

He made a stirring appeal as regards increasing the output. He said that in the other way lay disaster.

THE PEACE TREATY.

PRESIDENT WILSON URGES SPEEDY RATIFICATION.

PARIS, August 25th.

A Havas message says:—

In diplomatic circles in the Peace Conference, the report is being circulated that President Wilson, fearful of growing opposition to the Peace Treaty in the United States, has appealed to France and Italy to rush their ratification.

President Wilson will keep in close touch with Mr. Clemenceau on the matter of the reception of the Peace Treaty by the Chamber of Deputies.

President Wilson, it is said, has urged Italy, by various diplomatic means, to hasten the ratification of the Treaty, which would then have the endorsement of three of the five big Powers.

UPPER SILESIA.

POLISH FORCES ATTACK THE GERMANS.

COPENHAGEN, August 25th.

It is reported that Polish troops attacked German forces in Upper Silesia at numerous places. The insurgents suffered heavy losses.

EARLY ALLIED OCCUPATION LIKELY.

There is some likelihood of the early Allied occupation of Silesia, as the German delegation at Versailles has unofficially requested this step. Consequently, the Allies have asked General Dapont for details as regards the strength and composition of the forces necessary.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

A DISPUTE IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 26th.

A Havas message says:—

Owing to a dispute between the Dutch and Belgian delegations sitting on a Commission, appointed to revise the Treaties of 1839, it is stated that the Belgians decided to return to Brussels, but the French Foreign Office was able to dissuade them from withdrawing, pending the report of the Dutch Minister in London.

RUMANIA.

ALLIES STOP SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

PARIS, August 25th.

The Supreme Council has informed Rumania that in consequence of its proceedings, all contracts for the supply of war munitions to Rumania will be suspended. No supplies will be allowed to reach Rumania.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

GENERAL DENIKIN CROSSES THE DNEIPER.

TAMBOV, August 25th.

General Denikin has crossed the Dnieper and occupied Berislavl. Small forces, helped by the goodwill of the peasantry, are sweeping westwards and south-westwards towards Kiev.

On the approach of General Denikin's forces, the population at Elnavograd rose against the Bolsheviks and overturned the Soviet.

A counter-revolution against the Bolsheviks around Odessa has begun.

LAWN TENNIS AT HOME.

SEMI-FINAL OF THE DAVIS CUP.

DEARVILLE, August 25th.

In the semi-final round of the competition for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup, Lieut. Col. A. R. F. Kinross (England) beat M. W. H. Laurentz (France) 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

England entered the semi-final by beating South Africa and France by beating Belgium. It was considered by experts that there would be very little to choose between the French and English teams, the individual players of which were defeated so badly by the Australian players in the Wimbledon tournament. Kinross's victory over Laurentz, whom he defeated in the second round of the World's tournament at Wimbledon, will be regarded as indicating that England will enter the final. It was expected that Major C. C. Parkes, England's foremost player, who strained his heart in the Surrey championship, and was forbidden to play at Wimbledon, would have recovered sufficiently to play against France.

A FRENCH VICTORY.

DEARVILLE, August 25th.

Mr. Gobert (France) beat Mr. Paul Davison (England) 7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

The tennis was brilliant, both players driving magnificently. Mr. Gobert's volleying was responsible for his victory. Mr. Gobert, one of France's best players, did not represent his country in the first round against Belgium. In the semi-final, he was probably taken M. Dourga's place. Gobert was fancied good enough to beat even Norman Brookes in the big Wimbledon tournament, but he went down in one of the earlier rounds. Paul Davison is the Oxford Cup champion of England, who was beaten by Patterson in the semi-final of the All-England championship. He was not in the first team chosen to represent England in the Davis Cup competition.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, August 25th.

Sir Henry Burdett, writing to the Times, reiterates his demand for more drastic Government action as regards the North-West Frontier medical arrangements.

He alleges inconsiderate treatment of temporary British officers in the Medical Service, many of whom were aboard Home-going ships when they were hurried off to the Frontier.

He also comments on the conditions at Dakka.

AVIATION.

ANOTHER BRITISH FLIGHT TO INDIA.

ST. RAPHAEL, August 25th.

A British aeroplane, piloted by Lieutenant Halliwell, left today for Taranto, whence her flight will be continued to India.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ROUEN.

FORTHCOMING VISIT TO SYRIA.

PARIS, August 26th.

A Havas message says:—

Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Rouen, will leave shortly on a religious and political mission to Syria.

A similar journey was recently carried out by Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS TO TORONTO.

QUEBEC, August 25th.

The Royal train's journey to Toronto was a veritable triumphal progress. The train stopped at numerous small stations en route, where deputations awaited the Prince, who shook hands with everybody and gave autographs galore.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

OPENS AFTER A FORTNIGHT'S RECESS.

PARIS, August 25th.

A Havas message says:—

The French Chamber meets again today, after a fortnight's recess. It probably will not rise again until the elections.

EARLIER CABLES.

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF EUROPE.

MR. HOOVER REVIEWS THE POSITION.

LONDON, August 25th.

The Times correspondent in Paris has interviewed Mr. H. C. Hoover, who reviewed the situation in Europe on the eve of his relinquishing control and returning to America for a rest.

Mr. Hoover said that Allied relief had just prevented a total catastrophe in Europe through famine and anarchy. He believes that the danger from Bolshevism has generally passed.

Europe had received upward of 10,000,000 tons of food from America, and generous help from other sources since the Armistice, but the problem of production and self-help in the war-stricken countries was still unsolved.

The position would probably be difficult for another year. The new States would soon be able to import on their own account, if given credit.

The Allies must support those portions of Russia rescued from the Bolsheviks at least for a year.

Mr. Hoover believes that the withdrawal of the British from Armenia will precipitate a general massacre, and destroy the relief measures there.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

PARIS, August 24th.

The Council has decided to ask Rumania her intentions regarding Bapat, which Serbia fears Rumania is about to seize.

The Council has agreed to the recommendation of Marshal Foch to send to Germany, immediately, an Allied Commission to control the surrender and destruction of war material. The Commission will not go to Germany till peace is ratified.

The Council has decided to forbid Germany to sell her air material, and will demand the refund to the Allies of any sums already obtained by such sales.

There have been complaints of the smuggling of numerous aeroplanes to Denmark.

It has also been decided to send a Commissioner to Flensburg to prevent the Germans violating the conditions of the partition of Schleswig.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 26th.

Silver is quoted at 61½d. spot and 60½d. forward. The market is firm.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

Addressing a meeting of the Council of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, held in the Caxton Hall on July 4th, Mr. Arthur Henderson said that the industrial contest threatened to be resumed with greater bitterness and more ruthless determination than in pre-war days. Much of the prevailing fever must be attributed to the experiences through which the workers had passed during the five years of the war, and these experiences were supplemented by the expectations aroused as a result of the many promises made to the workers. The root causes of the industrial crisis lay in the demand by the workers for a fundamental and radical change in the organisation and control of industry. The new claims might be opposed so long and so stubbornly that the workers' action might take the form of a revolutionary movement, but the revolt could not be suppressed. In short, Labour sought to democratise industry. He wished that employers would talk more of securing goodwill than production, because if they secured confidence the other would follow. Goodwill between the two parties was necessary before anything could be effectively done to secure permanent industrial peace.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.]

AMERICAN SENATE ACTION.

SHANGHAI, August 25th.

Yung Kwai, the acting Chinese minister, has telegraphed to the Peking Government that the American Senate held a meeting on August 23rd, and passed a bill to remedy the German treaty concerning the Shantung question by changing the word "Japan" into "China."

INTERNAL PEACE.

The On Fuk Club has received telegrams from the delegates in Europe endorsing the appointment of Wong Yung-tong as chief delegate to make arrangements for peace with the South.

THE REASON FOR MR. REINSCHE'S RESIGNATION.

The American Minister, not being satisfied with American action towards China, has now tendered his resignation.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

The Japanese are now trying hard to oppose the signing of the Austrian treaty.

Information from foreign circles says that the Austrian treaty was not signed the day before yesterday. China's opposition, as well as the fact that certain clauses did not give complete satisfaction, were responsible for the delay in signing the Treaty.

CANTON SOLDIERS TO ATTACK NAM-HUNG.

The Peking Government has received a telegram from Chan Kwang-yuen, the Military Governor of Kiangsi province, saying that the Canton soldiers are now marching towards Nam-hung with the intention of making an attack.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LU TSENG-TSEUNG IN VERDUN.

PARIS, August 25th.

A Havas message says:—

Lu Tseung-tseung, the head of the Chinese Delegation at the Peace Conference, visiting Verdun, was deeply impressed. He said that the sufferings endured by the French people passed human imagination.

CANTON NEWS.

August 25th.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

A Shingling message states that Lam-fu, the Defence Commissioner, has received a telegram from Luk announcing that he is about to come down to the east with his forces and stay a short time in Shingling. Lam has therefore been ordered to make ready for the General's early arrival en route to Canton.

THE LEE WA, which runs between Fatsan and Kongman was destroyed by fire while on the way to Fatsan yesterday. Many of the passengers are reported missing. The origin of the outbreak is unknown.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Owing to the pressing need of money, the Treasurer gave a large quantity of First Year Public Loan-bonds in exchange for cash from the German Chinese Bank yesterday.

Owing to the depreciation of the China Bank notes, the Tseun has ordered the Treasurer to raise the sum of one million dollars for the maintenance of the notes. The sum is to be raised by loans or by any other method that the Treasurer can devise.

THE TRAMWAY.

In regard to the tramway concession, which has been granted to a syndicate of Chinese and Foreign merchants for one and a half million dollars, it is stated that some other merchants are willing to offer more and are endeavouring to persuade the members of the Provincial Assembly to demand the cancellation of the agreement.

BANDITS IN KWANGSI.

The bandits on the borders of Kwangsi are increasing very rapidly and have occupied several districts. The Kwangsi authorities have requested the Yunnan Tseun to send his troops from furnish them with supplies.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1 p.m., August 26th.

Typhoon in about 120 deg. Long. E. and 10 deg. Lat. N.; moving W.N.W.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION AND SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are the results of the Matriculation and Senior Local examinations held in July:—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

King Edward VII. Scholarship.

No.

31 Mir. Alim Khan, Queen's College.

36 Abdeley T. M. Barina, Diocesan Boys' School.

President's Scholarship.

11 Tsoi Tsz Shok, Queen's College.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce Scholarship.

38 William James Howard, Diocesan Boys' School.

HONOURS LIST.

10 Jean Baptiste Vinh, St. Joseph's College.

11 Tsoi Tsz Shok, Queen's College.

22 Cheung Fung To, St. Joseph's College.

56 Abdeley T. M. Barina, Diocesan Boys' School.

PASS LIST.

3 Suleyman Haroon, Queen's College.

4 George F. M. Barwald, St. Joseph's College.

6 Wong Chow Sui, St. Joseph's College.

14 Sheikh Abdul Majid Sopher, St. Joseph's College.

17 Pan Ping Chung, Queen's College.

20 Leonardo D'Almada e Castro, St. Joseph's College.

21 Chan Yung, Queen's College.

29 Chan Kuan Man, Queen's College.

30 Leung Wah Ping, St. Joseph's College.

31 Mir. Alim Khan, Queen's College.

32 Leonardo F. M. Xavier, St. Joseph's College.

37 Lo Wai Kwan, Queen's College.

42 So Pak Sun, Queen's College.

43 Hung Han Suan, St. Stephen's College.

48 Kong Kam Chun, Queen's College.

55 Lam Kui Cho, St. Stephen's College.

59 Li Tsoi Yiu, St. Stephen's College.

60 George Stephen Ford, Diocesan Boys' School.

61 Deng Hsu Han, St. Stephen's College.

64 Mahendragay Abdul Kyum, Diocesan Boys' School.

65 Hu Poi Lung, St. Stephen's College.

66 Sin Ping He, Diocesan Boys' School.

67 Pui Dian Ching.

68 William James Howard, Diocesan Boys' School.

69 Hu Kwang Tsien.

70 Charles F. Gower Jackson, Diocesan Boys' School.

73 Kuo Che.

76 John Sheu, Diocesan Boys' School.

78 Ho Lin Ngai.

79 Edward Charles Fincher, Diocesan Boys' School.

83 Hu Fung Tsai.

84 Kwoi On, Diocesan Boys' School.

87 Cha Wei Kan, Diocesan Boys' School.

91 Chen Hui Ting.

94 Harry Hong Sing.

108 Wu Han Ching.

109 Albert K. Shem.

PASS LIST (SHANGHAI).

201 Zung Foh Yeu, Ellis Kadourie Public School.

202 Jamshed Sorabjee Guddar, Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

203 Hsu Yung Ping, Public School for Chinese.

207 Wong Chien Ming, Ellis Kadourie Public School.

PASS LIST (PENANG).

251 Busha Merican, Penang Free School.

252 Yee Wei Pin, St. Xavier's Institution.

253 Chuan Swei Cheng, St. Xavier's Institution.

254 Khoo Than Sang, Penang Free School.

255 Yee Cheon Hooi, St. Xavier's Institution.

256 Lee Hong Boh, St. Xavier's Institution.

257 Chin Poo Hin, St. John's Institution.

258 Kua Kua Lumpur.

Qualified to enter Medical Faculty.

The following candidates previously referred in English have now passed:—

No. 98 Yin Ching Yu.

No. 103 Pao Te Cheng.

No. 105 Woo Tack Shun.

The following candidates are referred in Chinese:—

No. 26 Frank Tse Wing-Kwan.

The following candidates have failed the Matriculation Examination, but are entitled to Senior Local Certificates:—

No. 203 Yih Foh Mee, Ellis Kadourie Public School, Shanghai.

253 Cheah Chong Chee, Penang Free School.

SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

PASS LIST (BOYS).

154 Li Yue Hui, St. Paul's College.

162 Ho Ka Lau, St. Paul's College.

174 F. X. D'Almada e Castro.

Distinction in Bookkeeping.

PASS LIST (GIRLS).

No.

201 Yuen Kwai Sun, Belilios Public School.

202 Tam Chia Tin, Italian Convent.

203 Wong Sau Tan, Belilios Public School.

204 Marjorie Edna Garrod, Italian Convent.

205 In Choi Ying, Belilios Public School.

206 Emilia de Figueiredo, Italian Convent.

207 Theresa Maria Gil, Italian Convent.

210 Maria Augusta Dos Remedios, Italian Convent.

211 Cheung Yak King, Belilios Public School.

(Continued on first of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

A VISITOR'S COMPLAINT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, Through the medium of your esteemed paper I should like to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the serious inattention to duty on the part of the Health Officer of the port in charge of inward steamers.

The ss. *Liang Chow* arrived at the Examination Anchorage from Bangkok at 12.35 p.m. yesterday, being the only inward vessel at the time requiring the Health Officer's attention, but it was not until 3 p.m. that the Officer thought fit to come aboard, thereby delaying the steamer and causing much inconvenience to those who were anxious to get ashore in a hurry and particularly before the closing of banking hours.

Perhaps the Authorities will be good enough to look into the matter to avoid a recurrence of this disgraceful state of affairs, to those whose time may be of much more importance than that of the Officer in question in an important port such as this. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

C.M.

(Passenger, ss. *Liang Chow*).

August 25th, 1918.

ENEMY ALIENS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

This Ordinance, which was passed through all its readings by the Legislative Council yesterday without amendment, is as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Enemy Aliens Restriction Ordinance, 1918.

2. In this Ordinance "former Enemy Alien" means any person who is a citizen or subject of a state with which His Majesty was at any time during the year 1914 at war.

3. (a) No former Enemy Alien shall come or be within the Colony of Hongkong either generally or for a limited period, unless he possesses a permit for that purpose signed by the Colonial Secretary.

(b) Any such permit may contain such conditions as the Governor may direct.

4. Any person committing a breach of section 3 or of any condition of any permit issued thereunder shall be liable to be deported under the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, and shall also be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year.

5. This Ordinance shall continue in force for three years only from the date of the commencement thereof.

STEALING A BICYCLE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, four Chinese were charged, with stealing a bicycle belonging to master Leo d'Almada.

An Indian watchman of the China Light and Power Co. stated that he saw the first defendant bringing the bicycle into the office. In reply to a question the defendant said the bicycle was "the manager's." However, he knew that the manager did not possess a bicycle and asked the man to take it at the office.

A

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

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A WARNING.
It is possible that, after the issue of this "Osram" Lamp, other lamps of foreign manufacture may be offered for sale in this country. Remember that it is only OSRAM LAMPS bearing the initials G.E.C. which are of genuine British manufacture. Look for the initials G.E.C. on every Lamp you buy.

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PITFALLS IN ENGLISH. SOME RECENT LITERARY HOWLERS.

[BY MORLEY ROBERTS.]

To write good English is to fight a big battle successfully. And many there are who go under in the struggle.

What of the military critic who printed such an operation would pin down the crown of the Austrian armies? "I poor fellow, how he must have suffered for writing that!" And was it the same man who said—"this is the kind of eyewash the German soldiers have to swallow"?

Writing is, indeed, as full of traps as the enemy's trenches. The author who never falls into one has yet to be born. Some day he takes it for granted that he knows something, puts it down seriously, and the critics roar at him. For instance, it is an axiom that bears have no tails, and yet a very good novelist wrote a story in which a savage bear charged, "waving its tail." It is only fair to say that she was a lady; she knew nothing of hunting, and, as she wrote, evolved her bear, as the German did the camel, from her inner consciousness.

STOOD PROSTRATE.

It is alleged that some speaker once stated that he "stood prostrate with astonishment." He may have been Sir Boyle Roche. But who has not spoken or written something of the kind? An Irishman once said to me, "I should die." But I have done dreadful things myself. A great naturalist approached me with a serious countenance and, after an increasingly austere preamble, said that I had made a blackbird whistle in winter. "And let me tell you that a blackbird never whistles during that season. Sir, he only chuckles!"

What is even worse, I made a mathematical error which even now worries me during sleepless nights. But such mistakes, dreadful as they are, seem nothing when I remember that in a book written by a well-known novelist one of his characters "raised his hat, and disclosed two rows of dazzling white teeth." So far as I am aware, this has never been recorded, even in the *Journal of Anatomy*, but I think it ought to be remembered.

Another writer for whom I have a sincere admiration once fell into an appalling verbal trap. In his haste to produce another masterpiece (honestly, he is capable of one) he described the appearance and dress of a certain gentleman and said that "the whole was surmounted by a bowler hat and a pair of patent leather shoes."

PRICELESS BULL.

If I could only mention names I think I should surprise England and America by the next example of how not to write. But nothing less than torture shall drag out of me the name of the man who was guilty of the finest bull in the English language. He is a writer for whom I have every possible respect and the greatest admiration. I know nothing of his that is bad and much that is supremely good. And yet, in the middle of a tale which is a masterpiece, a visitor "followed a small maid into an even smaller drawing-room." There is something so completely wrong about this that only a genius could have achieved it. It could not be the work of a mere hasty journalist or a pretentious popular back who pushes his burrow of both into the purlieus of the suburbs. It may rank with Shakespeare's sea-shore of Bohemia.

After these triumphs in going wrong, the common slips of common men seem more vulgar. They lack the touch of the master. And yet what of the majestic *nominativus pendens*, as the grammarians call it, of the journalist who described how he came up the Thames in a penny steamboat and wrote "Forging ahead, the sun set behind the chimney pots." After that I would pardon him for split infinitives, for saying "like he did" for "as he did," and even for writing "his whereabouts are unknown," which many careless sub-editors pass by as if whereabouts was a plural. Yes, English is a difficult language. It may be easy for foreigners and children, but for a writer to touch a pen is like "going over the top." As one journalist said lately of some proposed course of action, a poor novelist by a little carelessness may "produce a considerable amount of chaos."

EXCHANGE OF JOURNALISTS. BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

An exchange of representatives of the Press between the United States and Great Britain was advocated on July 3rd by James Keeley, Chicago editor, as a means of bringing about "what might be termed a normal partnership" between the two countries. Within a week publicity is to be given to this proposition in England, Mr. Keeley announced.

"At a banquet in London last summer, attended by Sir George Riddle, Editor of the *News of the World* and President of the British Newspaper Proprietors' Association, I suggested," said Mr. Keeley, "that leading English newspapers each send a representative to America to work in an American newspaper office, and that American newspapers send men to England to engage in newspaper work there."

"The men to be sent should be practical newspaper men. The presence in a newspaper office of a man from the other side, a man who is thoroughly familiar with American or British conditions, as the case may be, would tend to accuracy and the avoidance of profane errors, geographical and personal."

Mr. Keeley said he thought there were at least twelve newspapers in the United States that would be willing to co-operate in carrying out his plan, and that a like number of British newspapers would send men to America once the first step towards materializing the plan had been taken.

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Columbia's put the spark of life into engines, autos, trucks, and tractors; they ring bells, give speech to telephones, light lanterns, make motor boats go.

Wherever battery power is needed, Columbia's are the simplest source—full of energy to the very brim. Steady, reliable—proof against trouble.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it's a guarantee of efficiency and service.

The Finest Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in illustration, is a Columbia feature that sells batteries. With this Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire and the connection is made.

Dealers—Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogue and details from

Audrey, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

115



BRITISH SEEDS REPRESENT QUALITY

We have been growing and exporting seeds for upwards of 70 years.

FARM, VEGETABLES, FLOWER.

Get Catalogue and Special Offers. KELWAY & SONS, Wholesale Seed Growers, England.

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Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all chemists.

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LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE CIGARS AND CHERROOTS

made from selected and perfectly matured
leaves of tobacco.

MANILA

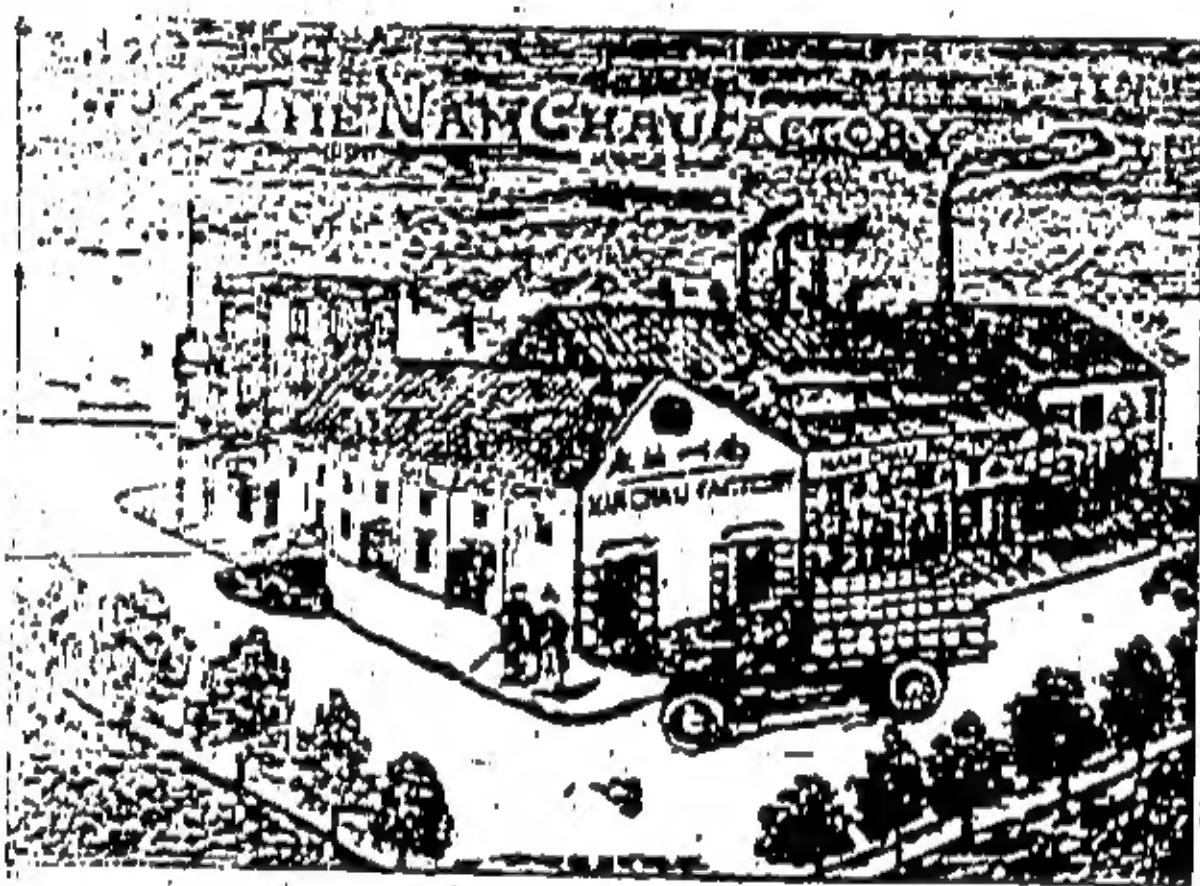
Cigars and Cheroots of all sizes can be
obtained from all local stores.

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HONGKONG.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufacture the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

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APRICOTS. CHERRIES. GOOSEBERRIES.
LOGANBERRIES. PEACHES. PEARS.
PLUMS. RHUBARB. FIGS. PINEAPPLE
QUINCES. PASSION FRUIT.

In No. 3 Tins 50 cents per tin.

ASPARAGUS, large tins 95 cents, small 50 cents
BROAD BEANS, per tin 30 cents
MACEDOINE VEGETABLES per tin 30 cents
ARTICHOKEES per tin 30 cents
SWEDES per tin 30 cents

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE RACE TO THE SWIFT. OIL: POWER THE NEW HOPE OF BRITISH INDUSTRY.

(BY SYDNEY H. NORTH.)

An industrial crisis has been brought about by the increase of \$5 a ton in the price of coal. The situation created by abnormally high prices and uncertain supplies is one of the inevitable heritages of the war. Industry is looking for a way out, and may find it in the substitution of oil for coal.

The rapid sweep of Jellicoe's battle-ships down the North Sea to aid Beatty in his onslaught in the battle of Jutland was made possible only by using oil as the driving power behind the leviathans of defence. Speed was the essence of war operations on sea and on land, and for quick, clean, economical service oil is the fuel pre-eminent. This was generally known before the war, but the war has emphasised the facts in unmistakable terms. Oil has been the driving power in nearly every unit of the British Navy during these momentous four and a half years, from the battleship down to the diminutive but nimble launch. The tank that terrifying engine of destruction, was driven by oil; the Hun was driven back and his power shattered by means of oil. If any evidence were required to establish the power and utility of oil the war has furnished it.

OIL AGE.

It has done more than this, for the old scepticism as to the reliability of oil supplies has received its "quintus." The oilfields of the world responded in a wonderful way to the urgent and unprecedented demands made on them. Mexico, Persia, Egypt, and California, among others, have proved what huge stores of oil they possess, while there exist other vast tracts of country throughout the world as yet untouched. There need be little fear of the exhaustion of supply. The oil age has only just dawned, and as a time when commerce calls for speed, economy and efficiency as the three cardinal principles.

In the coming years the race will go to the swift and to the efficient. To compete successfully in the markets of the world our transport services, inland and overseas, must be speeded up, must be run far more economically. Our insular prejudices have wedded us to coal, the most uneconomical and the most inefficient fuel, except wood or peat, that nature has prodigally provided us with. Nature, however, is not to be blamed for this. It is there any other mineral in the world drawn from its native earth, and used or misused, in its natural state, as is coal? It is the repository of valuable products, which we, in our unscientific methods, allow to go to waste. Fortunately, oil is found in that form in which, to use it as fuel for power production, it cannot be so flagrantly wasted.

Of our leading authorities on the subject asserts that 2,000 tons of oil will carry a vessel for many rapidly and for a far greater distance than will 5,000 tons of coal. In a motor ship a ton of oil will do as much work as from four to five tons of coal, and this is the power we need and must have as the driving force for our engines of commerce.

PRACTICAL INSTANCES.

One of the latest motor ships, a vessel of 10,000 tons deadweight capacity, could run from London to Australia and more than halfway back without replenishing her oil stores. The Sna Eduardo, an oil tanker of 9,000 tons deadweight capacity, made the voyage to Mexico and back in eight days quicker than when running under coal. The French torpedo-boat "Bouvet" was able to rescue the crew of H.M.S. "Triumph" in the Dardanelles because she was run on oil fuel, which gave her a far higher rate of speed than if she had been burning coal.

If we are successfully to combat inimical conditions at home, due to the attitude of labour; if we are to speed up the transport of goods and materials from this country to foreign markets, nay, if we are to avert the disaster of our ships running at a loss or not at all, oil must be adopted as the power producer. America, with its enormous industrial potentialities, is very much alive to the striking advantages of oil, and is energetically acting on this fact. No fewer than 200 motor ships are in course of construction in that country; Italy and Norway and other countries are doing likewise on a smaller scale.

These nations are recognising that sea transport must be carried out with greater expedition; that speed is the dominating factor in the new trade conditions of the world. What saved the country in war must save us our great peace offensive. If we can rid ourselves of difficulties by the adoption of oil power, it must be done.

SPEEDING-UP TRANSPORT.

There is no physical reason why we should not resort to oil as the driving power in all our overseas traffic; there exists now no engineering difficulty to bar the way. We can reduce expenditure; we can increase the bulk of our cargoes; we can deliver our goods with greater rapidity, not only by attaining greater actual speed, but by cutting out the many hours uselessly wasted on coaling by substituting oil for coal.

For the next few years we are likely to have a considerable amount of trouble with coal supplies and prices. This will no doubt drive our shipping companies towards a much wider adoption of oil for power production. Having filled their oil tanks before leaving this country, ships have, if they require an addi-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A COMBINATION of GOOD THINGS

AT

THE VICTORIA.

TO-NIGHT, BESIDES THE SCREENING OF "THE LIGHTNING RAIDER," THERE WILL APPEAR TWO GENUINE ARTISTS. MISS BLANCHE ROSSETTI, A WONDERFUL SOPRANO, and MR. BAROEN, A FAMOUS 'CELLIST, WHO HAVE WON LAURELS in AUSTRALIA & THE EAST.

PROGRAMME.

CELLO and SONG... BARCAROLLE (Tales of Hoffmann)... Duet.
SONGS and CELLO... Sullivan's "Dear Heart"... Duet.
Cello Solo... Humoresque (DROVRE)... BAROEN.
SONG and CELLO... "My Beautiful Lady" from "The Pink Lady"... Miss Rossetti.

THE VOICE OF COMMON SENSE.

A DENUNCIATION OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Executive Council of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union has passed the following resolution:—

"That as a protest against the policy adopted by certain leaders of the Triple Alliance for the instigation of Parliament, this Executive Council of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland refuse to exercise its right of taking part in the proposed conference and asserts that the members of the union will not be bound by any of the resolutions of the conference."

It will be recalled that the Triple Alliance, having failed to induce the Parliamentary Committee of the "Trades Union Congress" to call a special congress on the question of a strike to enforce certain political demands, decided to convene a conference of its constituent bodies in London to come to a decision on "direct action."

The Council of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union state that, as part of the Alliance, they never understood that the influence of the Alliance was to be used in political directions. Feeling that they would be outnumbered at the conference proposed to be held by the Alliance, and that they could not recommend the seamen to take the drastic action suggested by the leaders of the Alliance, the executive decided that the most effective protest they could make would be to abstain from attending the conference.

A BLACK-DAY FOR LABOUR.

Mr. David Gilmour, of the Scottish Miners' Federation, addressing a meeting on Tower-hill, said a revolutionary upheaval such as was suggested by the Triple Alliance meant the ruin of the whole country and starvation within a fortnight. He stood for the sensible policy of obtaining better conditions for workers by agreement. Even now there was room for improvement in wages, and until the cost of living was lowered to the working man's capacity for payment, there would be unrest.

"The people who had preached 'Peace by negotiation' were now preaching industrial war without negotiation, and if our world-wide trade was to be killed it would mean a black day for labour, specially in London. It would be a market and selfish policy that would force up the selling price of coal so that the poor of London could not get their share to keep the home fires burning in winter. A basis had been made for proper conditions. All classes desired to co-operate in reconstruction, and it was his present duty at any rate to help a movement that was going to save their country from revolutionary elements which were fust by foot bringing us practically into the position of Russia. Revolution meant blood and 50 years of unrest."

Mr. Gilmour complained that the miners, railwaymen and transport workers had not been consulted with reference to the conference and demanded that every worker should have ballot vote.

NEW HEAD OF OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., who succeeds Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland at the head of the Overseas Trade Department, is a courteous man. He will fight the wild boasts of Ephraim and either subdue the permanent officials or go the way of Sir Arthur. He has a way about him, and, having a fine digestion, a merry twinkle in his eye, and a Canadian accent, he may succeed in doing the impossible and develop the British consular service as it should be. Sir Hamar has our best wishes. He needs them.

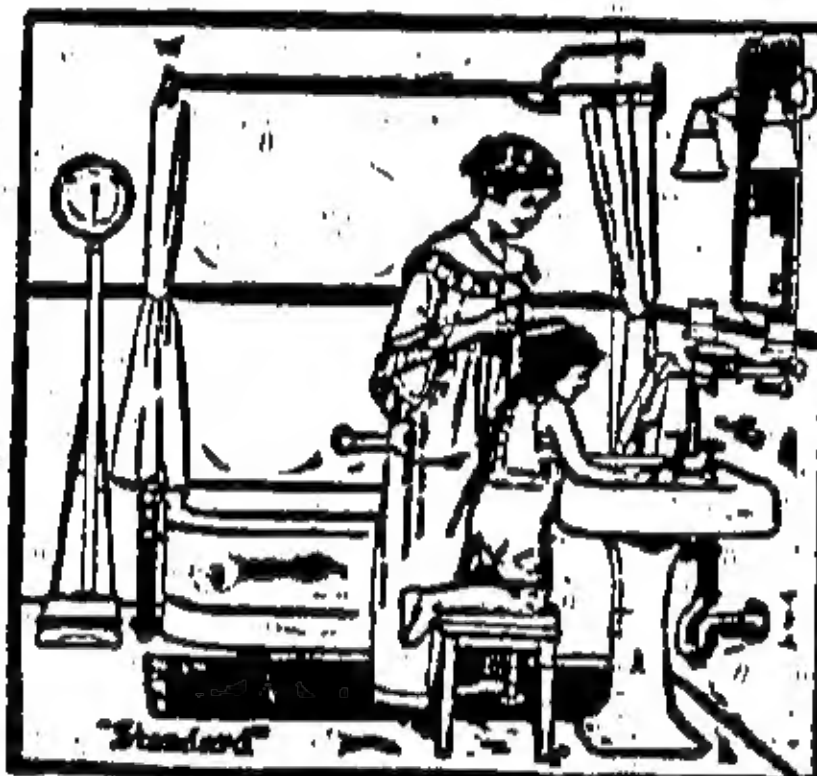
national supply, about twenty oil depots at which they can call between England and Japan. From Japan to England, via the Pacific and Panama, there are as many more oil depots, each and all thoroughly equipped and supplied with fuel oil to replenish the tank of any number of vessels that need it.

Briefly as I have traversed this vital subject, enough has been said to prove that the future success of our overseas trade depends largely on the speeding up of our transport and of our decision to cut out those systems and materials which make for waste and inefficiency. By clinging to the coal-fired furnace we are perpetuating these follies, risking the loss of trade, and playing into the hands of our rivals, and our rivals will be more numerous and more energetic than before the war.—Daily Express.

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"Standard" Plumbing
Fixtures for Bath-
rooms and Kitchens.
Built-in Baths, Closets,
Sinks, Tubs, Lavatories,
&c. &c.

AERTEX Cellular Clothing

Ideal Underwear
for all climates
and under all
conditions.

THE scientific construction gives perfect ventilation and keeps the body at an even temperature because of the non-conducting air entangled in the meshes of the fabric.

BEING woven on a loom (not knitted on a frame), AERTEX is stronger than ordinary hosiery underwear, and as AERTEX garments are cut and fashioned on tailor-made principles they are durable, easily repaired if damaged in washing, and economical.

THESE goods are all of BRITISH Manufacture. MEN all over the Globe will welcome the announcement that the prices of AERTEX CELLULAR Garments have been reduced this year in nearly every line.

Wholesale only:
THE CELLULAR CLOTHING CO., LTD., 72-73 Fins Street, LONDON, E.C2.



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OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
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Telephone No. 224. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street, and Des Vaux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 27th.
Kashio, British str., 1,193 tons, Capt. Blackburn, from Canton, with ballast.—B. & S.
Taipei, British str., 1,876 tons, Capt. Ainslie, from Java, with a cargo of sugar.—B. & S.
 August 28th.
Kamakura Maru, Japanese str., 1,343 tons, Capt. Nagakawa, from Probungo, with a cargo of sugar.—Y. K. K.
Kwango, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. McDonald, from Canton, with ballast.—B. & S.
Yankun, Chinese str., 302 tons, Capt. Thirlwell, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo. Wo Fat S.S. Co.
Taiwan, Chinese str., 1,210 tons, Capt. Westerlund, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Tjaroem, Dutch str., 3,686 tons, Capt. Oldenburger, from Batavia, with a cargo of sugar. J. C. J. L.
Wahia, British str., 1,227 tons, Captain Partridge, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

August 28th.
Cathie Prince, for New York.
Hui Hong, for Foochow.
Hanoi, for Haiphong.
Hera, for Ching Wan Tao.
Katsura Maru, for Haiphong.
Kenkon Maru, No. 1, for Marseilles.
Kwanglee, for Canton.
Kwangshih, for Shanghai.
Nippon Maru, No. 1, for Yokohama.
 August 29th.
Hui Chuan, for Tientsin.
Kioping, for Haiphong.
Kwai Sang, for Kobe.
Mogami Maru, for Takao.
Shann Maru, for Keelung.
Sochu Maru, for Takao.
Trigounis, for Balik Papan.
Vardian, for Manila.

August 28th

Alicornet, for Pakhoi.
Hooping, for Kwong Cheu Wan.
Kamakura Maru, for Saigon.
Kwanglee, for Shanghai.
Nani Wan, for Haiphong.
Persia Maru, for San Francisco.
Portina, for Yokohama.
Quinnelburg, for Amoy.
Soumya, for Haiphong.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The *R.M.S. Empress of Japan* left Nagasaki on August 27th, and was due at Kobe on August 28th.
 The *N.Y.K. s.s. Kama Maru* (European line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on August 28th, and is expected here on September 4th.
 The *N.Y.K. s.s. Takahama Maru* (European line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on August 23rd, and is expected here on October 1st.

SHIPPING ITEM

The *C.M.S.N. Co's s.s. Taihuan*, which left Shanghai on August 22nd for Hongkong, was forced to put into Swatow on Tuesday owing to the typhoon. She left Swatow the same night and encountered strong S.S.W. winds, with continuous rain, until she reached port yesterday.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 28th. 12.5k.—No returns from Vladivostok and Japan. Pressure has increased moderately along the coast of Shanghai to Hongkong, and decreased slightly over the Philippines. It is nearly stationary over Indo-China.

The depression over S. China has moved westward. It is now central over Tongking. The typhoon in the Pacific is probably in about latitude 16 deg. N. and longitude 133 deg. E. this morning.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.16 inch. Total since January 1st, 53.30 inches, against an average of 64.81 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(S) winds, moderate; cloudy, showery.
Formosa Channel	(S) winds, No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same, No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same, No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 20th August to 4th Sept., 1919.

Day of Week or Date	High Water	Low Water
	Time	Time
Fri. 29	11 43	5 59
Satur. 30	11 42	5 58
Su. 31	11 41	5 57
Mon. 1	11 40	5 56
Tues. 2	11 39	5 55
Wed. 3	11 38	5 54
Thur. 4	11 37	5 53

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
 No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout.
 Sole Dispensers: *Dr. J. H. Williams*, 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
 Sole Importers: *Dr. J. H. Williams*, 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
 Sole Agents: *Dr. J. H. Williams*, 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

TO STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NAGOYA"	10th Sept.	15th Oct.	24th Oct.
"KHIVA"	23rd Oct.	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	7th Sept.	25th Sept.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"ARRATON APCAR"	6th Sept.	19th Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	29th Aug.	3rd Sept., 11 A.M.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMER	DATE	TIME
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSHANG"	Fri., 29th Aug.	3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSHANG"	Fri., 29th Aug.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYSHANG"	Sun., 31st Aug.	D'light
TIENTSIN via WHEATWATER & CHANG	"CHOYSHANG"	Sun., 31st Aug.	D'light
SHANGHAI	"HANGSHANG"	Tues., 2nd Sept.	D'light
KOBE	"HANGSHANG"	Tues., 2nd Sept.	D'light
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSHANG"	Tues., 2nd Sept.	Noon
MANILA	"KUMSHANG"	Tues., 2nd Sept.	Noon
TIENTSIN	"LOONGSHANG"	Fri., 5th Sept.	3 P.M.
	"CHIPSING"	Sat., 6th Sept.	D'light

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fan, and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Due Hongkong
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	15th Sept.	15th Sept.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	22nd Sept.	22nd Sept.
"GLENADE"	4th Oct.	4th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENIFFER"	21st September	LONDON

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd.; The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 22.

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LLOYD TRIESTINO S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about September 15th. for SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID and TRIESTE. (Possibly calling at Bombay).

First class passenger accommodation; commodious single and double berth cabins, also Cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

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CP & OS

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama)

SAILINGS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

STEAMERS	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
----------	----------	-----------

<i>Empress of Russia</i>	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
<i>Empress of Asia</i>	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
<i>Monteagle</i>	Oct. 15	Nov. 17
<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Oct. 23	Nov. 5
<i>Empress of Russia</i>	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
<i>Empress of Asia</i>	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
<i>Empress of Russia</i>	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
<i>Monteagle</i>	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "Empress of Russia," 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia 16,500 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold 6,436

Empress of Asia 16,500 Tons Reg. Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold 6,436

For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries and descriptive literature apply to

P. D. RUTHERFORD, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

Phone 122. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.

HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NAIROBI, DUBLIN, BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NAIROBI, DUBLIN, BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(NIPPON & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"KWANGSE"	On 29th Aug. D'light
CHEFOO & NEWCHOW	"KASHING"	On 29th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 29th Aug. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUINAG"	On 1st Sept. D'light
HONGKONG, PARROT and HONGKONG	"KAI FONG"	On 1st Sept. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGHONG"	On 2nd Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 3rd Sept. D'light

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAI TAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY,	31st Aug. at Noon.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	2nd Sept. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	5th Sept. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILING FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	—	—	—	—	Sept. 10th, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	—	—	—	—	Oct. 6th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	—	—	—	—	Nov. 5th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	10th September	18th Oct.	24th Oct.
KHIVA	23rd October	28th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	26th Sept.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Calcutta about
ARRATON APCAR	8th Sept.	29th Sept.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goodland & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACRINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (omitting Keelung) ... Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.
IYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Sept.
HWAH-WU ... Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 15th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 31st Sept., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINRYU MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd September.
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) ... End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 222 & 223
S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000	Aug. 30th, at 10.30 A.M.
KORRA MARU	20,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 28th.

+ omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALINO CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARICA, TRENCH BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the JAPANESE PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, Manager, 10th Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 28th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAL" ... 22,000	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 4th Oct.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 28th Aug., at 4 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SHANGHAI ... S.S. "BATAVIA" ... On or about 31st Aug.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 30th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEI MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. & ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Maji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st Aug., at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

14,000 tons, 10,500 tons, 11,900 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" ... Nov. 1st.
"CHINA" ... Sept. 12th.
"NILE" ... Oct. 1st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

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